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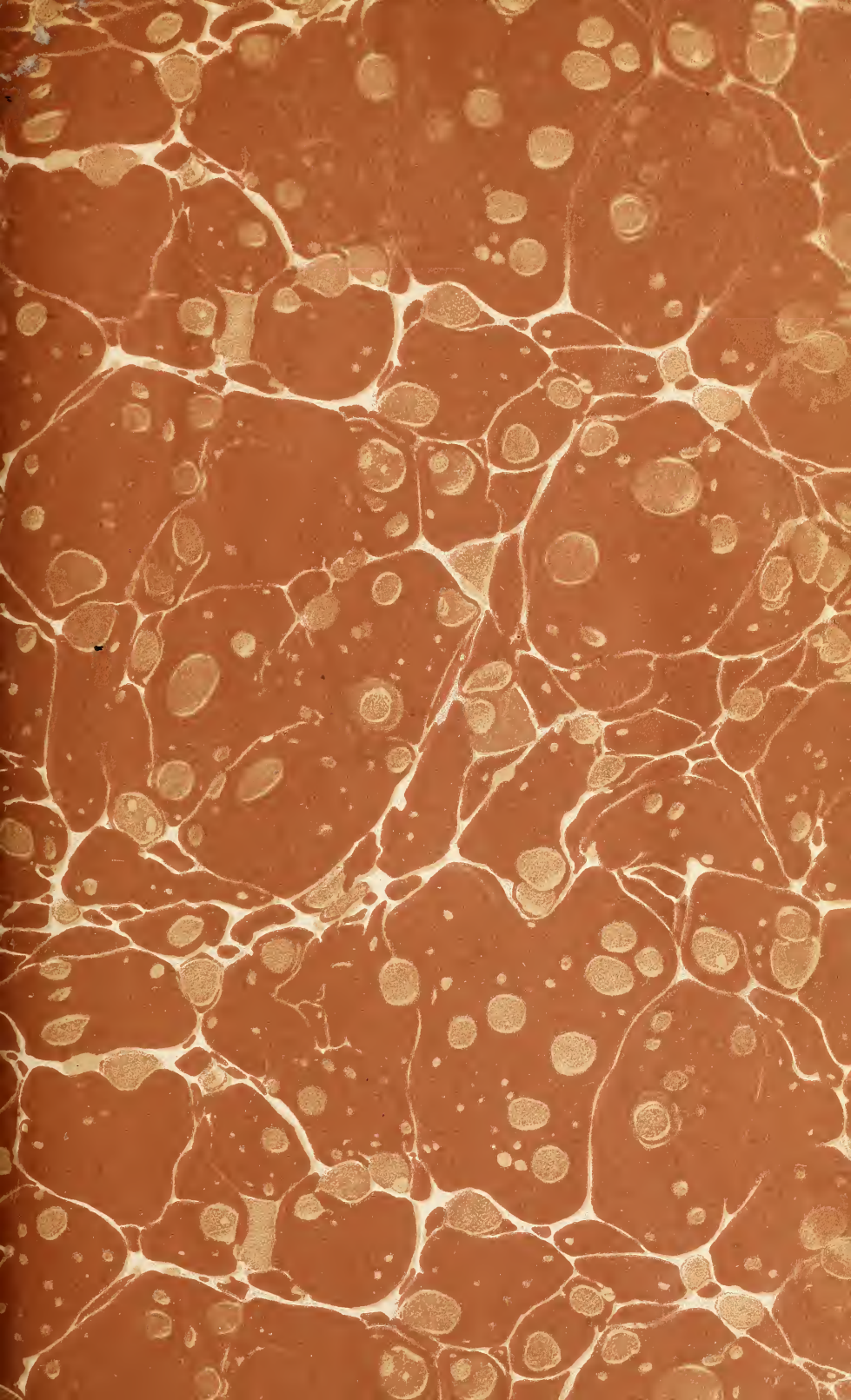
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 15, 1911.

[This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry and to proprietors of establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted. It is not intended for general distribution to the public. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

The following changes have been made since those indicated in Service Announcements of February 15, 1911:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

- 1Q. Morris & Co., 124 South Jefferson Street, Spokane, Wash.
- 19T. The Cudahy Packing Co., 78-82 Midway Street, Boston, Mass.
- *642. Henry Meyer's Sons, 2855 Sidney Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 816. Union Lard Co., 204-210 South Fifth Street, Baltimore, Md.

Meat Inspection Discontinued.

- 165. John Kee's Sons, 80 Bayard Street, New York, N. Y.
- *173A. St. Clair Packing Co., Fourth and Griswold Streets, Port Huron, Mich.
- *187. J. C. Palmer, Charleston, Tenn.
- 613. American Canned Goods Co., 35 Sussex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
- *784. W. M. McDonald Co., Concord Junction, Mass.
- 809A. Backus & White, Stockbridge, Mich.

Changes in Firm Names.

- 764. E. G. Black Co., 75 Thames Street, Groton, Conn., instead of E. G. Black.
- 795. The Cleveland Butterine Co., 1551 Merwin Street, Cleveland, Ohio, instead of The National Butter Co.

Change in Firm Address.

- 207. Home Meat Preparing Co., 3355 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill., instead of 326 Beethoven Place.

Change of Firm Number.

Gebhardt Chili Powder Co., Parral and Medio Streets, San Antonio, Tex., No. 793 instead of No. 796.

Stations Discontinued.

Charleston, Tenn.
Concord Junction, Mass.
Port Huron, Mich.

Changes of Officials in Charge.

Arkansas City, Kans., Dr. S. L. Blount instead of Dr. R. W. Tuck.
Detroit, Mich., Dr. C. E. Mauldin instead of Dr. P. H. Mullooney.
New Orleans, La., Dr. R. W. Tuck instead of Dr. C. E. Mauldin.

Market Inspection Granted.

42. Dover, N. H.

Interstate Inspection of Cattle and Horses.

Pittsburg, Kans., and Spokane, Wash., have been added to the list of stations at which interstate inspection of cattle and horses for contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases is conducted.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MEAT INSPECTION.

Bone Marrow for Food Purposes.

[File No. 572.]

The marrow of shank bones from carcasses which have been inspected and passed may be used for food purposes provided the bones are handled in a sanitary manner.

"Plating," or Transferring Caul from Fat to Poor Carcass.

Attention is directed to the practice known as "plating" (attaching the caul of a fat sheep or lamb to a poorer carcass). As this is done for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud, inspectors will not permit the authorized marks of inspection to be placed upon carcasses which have been so treated.

SUBSTANCES PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING.

[File No. 149.]

Sheep.

The use of the following-named substances is permitted by the department in the official dipping of sheep for scabies:

"*Cooper's Coal-Tar Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by Willm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 76 gallons of water.

"*Crefenol Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by L. Sonneborn Sons (Inc.), New York, N. Y. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 76 gallons of water.

"*Creoside*," a cresol dip, manufactured by Frank Brown, Kansas City, Kans. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 141 gallons of water.

"*Dipo*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by The Brooklyn Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 68 gallons of water.

"*Eclipse Stock Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by Eclipse Stock Food Co., Chicago, Ill. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

"*Lysoll Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by the Veterinary Remedy Co., Shenandoah, Iowa. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 62 gallons of water.

"*McConnon's Kre-Ol No. 1*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by McConnon & Co., Winona, Minn. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 74 gallons of water.

"*Major's No. 11 Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by Major & Co. (Ltd.), Hull, England. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 76 gallons of water.

"*Major's No. 12 Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by Major & Co. (Ltd.), Hull, England. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 66 gallons of water.

"*Monarch Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for RoC. Chemical Concern, Lincoln, Nebr. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 69 gallons of water.

"*Sanolin*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Radium Sanitary Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 53 gallons of water.

"*Standard Stock Dip Special*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by the Standard Stock Food Co., Omaha, Nebr. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

Correction.

Carbolo.—In Service Announcements No. 44, December, 1910, page 86, "Carbolo" is stated as being manufactured for The Hall-Van Gorder Co., whereas the product is manufactured by The Hall-Van Gorder Co.

Sheep and Cattle.

The use of the following-named substance is permitted by the department in the official dipping of sheep and cattle for scabies:

"*Grasselli Lime-Sulphur Solution*," a lime-sulphur dip, manufactured by the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 15 gallons of water.

LABELS AND ADVERTISING MATTER FOR PERMITTED DIPS.

[File No. 149.]

Bureau of Animal Industry Order 143, regulation 33, amendment 1, permits the use of proprietary dips in official dipping, provided manufacturers agree to certain stipulated conditions. These include an agreement on the part of the manufacturer to have on containers or in advertising matter no false or misleading statement. In enforcing this regulation it has been customary in the past to require that all labels and advertising matter used in connection with

proprietary dips be submitted to this bureau for approval before permission was given for the use of such dips in official dipping. This rule was enforced because of the absence of any specific legislation covering this field.

In view of the passage by Congress of the insecticide act of 1910, which prohibits the interstate shipment, the exportation or importation, or sale within the District of Columbia or Territories of the United States of any adulterated or misbranded insecticide or fungicide, a preliminary examination of advertising matter and labels as heretofore carried out by the Bureau of Animal Industry appears to be unnecessary. Notice is therefore given to those interested that although this bureau will continue to enforce all of the provisions of regulation 33 of Order 143, and amendments now or hereafter issued, no systematic preliminary examination of labels or advertising matter will hereafter be made. It should be distinctly understood, however, that the presence of false or misleading statements on labels or advertising matter used in marketing products permitted for use in official dipping will be regarded as sufficient grounds for the withdrawal of permission for the use of such products.

Furthermore, inasmuch as the provisions of the insecticide act of 1910 supersede and take precedence over any previous action by this bureau with regard to advertising matter and labels of insecticides and fungicides, any approval heretofore given to advertising matter and labels by the Bureau of Animal Industry is hereby withdrawn, and manufacturers are advised that their products are in all cases amenable to the provisions of the insecticide act of 1910, regardless of any previous action by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Manufacturers and distributors of substances permitted for use in the official dipping of sheep or cattle are advised to communicate with the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the Department of Agriculture for specific information regarding the provisions of the insecticide act of 1910.

TESTING CRESOL AND COAL-TAR CREOSOTE DIPS.

[File No. 149.]

The attention of inspectors supervising dipping operations is called to the instructions in regard to testing samples of cresol and coal-tar creosote dips given under the second paragraph of B. A. I. Order 143, regulation 33 (*d*), and to the necessity of making such tests on each lot of dip received. To obtain useful results the tests are best carried out as follows:

Coal-tar creosote dips.—In a clean bottle or jar of clear glass place a measured amount of dip and pour in with thorough mixing the desired amount of water, preferably warm. The water used in the test should be that to be employed in dipping and should be added in approximately the proportion to be used in dipping. If after standing for one hour an oily layer or a mass of globules appears either at the top or bottom of the liquid, the dip should not be used.

Cresol dip.—In a clean bottle or jar of clear glass place 1 fluid ounce of dip and add 10 fluid ounces of cold water. Mix thoroughly. If a heavy turbidity occurs, particularly when followed by the deposition of numerous distinct globules when the liquid is allowed to stand over night, the dip should not be used. A slight cloudiness may be ignored, but the appearance of any insoluble globules is sufficient ground for not permitting the use of the dip.

Samples should be forwarded to the Washington office whenever there is any suspicion that the dips in use are improperly prepared or ineffective.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

[File No. 6.]

Practicing veterinarians registered with the bureau and authorized to apply the mallein test to horses, mules, and asses intended for exportation to Canada are directed to procure bureau mallein for this work either through their State veterinarian or the nearest bureau inspector in charge of a station. Upon receipt of requests for mallein to be used in this connection, inspectors in charge should refer the request to Washington if it is impossible to supply the material from mallein on hand at the station.

It is necessary again to caution inspectors in charge of stations who are called upon to indorse certificates of mallein test, Q. D. Form 20, covering tests applied by veterinarians registered to apply the mallein test to horse stock intended for export to Canada, to scrutinize carefully the certificates before making the indorsement. Should any irregularity appear in these certificates the inspector in charge should refuse to indorse them and the matter should be reported to the chief of the bureau, forwarding the doubtful or defective charts, whenever possible, with the report.

The following additions have been made to the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for export to Canada:

Dr. Ray B. Hurd, Payette, Idaho.
 Dr. C. A. Pierce, Elgin, Ill.
 Dr. T. A. Donald, Lincoln, Ill.
 Dr. C. Howard Spangler, Lockport, Ill.
 Dr. B. B. Page, Rockford, Ill.
 Dr. F. G. Patch, Roseville, Ill.
 Dr. Thos. E. Anderson, Bedford, Iowa.
 Dr. S. H. Johnston, Carroll, Iowa.
 Dr. S. H. Kitzhofer, Glenwood, Minn.
 Dr. C. J. Sigmond, Pipestone, Minn.
 Dr. A. G. Bernard, Nebraska City, Nebr.
 Dr. J. S. Anderson, Seward, Nebr.
 Dr. Edward Pugh, Lawton, Okla.
 Dr. L. P. Brewster, Vermillion, S. Dak.
 Dr. Charles Williams, Waubay, S. Dak.
 Dr. S. E. Cottrell, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Dr. A. J. Abbott, Marshfield, Wis.

RULES GOVERNING LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR EMPLOYEES OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON.

[File No. 566.]

The following instructions with reference to annual leave, sick leave, and leave without pay apply to all employees in the Bureau of Animal Industry outside of Washington, D. C., and supersede all previous instructions.

Annual Leave.

1. Annual leave can not be claimed as a right, but may be granted in the discretion of the Secretary, and will be so granted provided the efficiency of the service is not impaired thereby.

2. Unless prevented by the exigencies of the service, all employees in the Bureau of Animal Industry outside of Washington, D. C., except those serving

under temporary appointment, those serving under probational appointment, and per diem employees, may be granted annual leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days for each month of service rendered during any one calendar year. Application for such leave is to be made on Form CC-2, a supply of which will be sent to all stations.

3. Officers in charge of stations in their discretion may permit employees under their supervision to avail themselves of annual leave for not to exceed five days at a time, forwarding application properly filled out upon the return to duty of the applicant.

4. Applications for annual leave covering periods of more than five days must be forwarded to the Washington office and approved by the chief clerk of the bureau, and the applicant shall not enter upon his leave until the approved application has been returned to the officer in charge.

5. It must be understood that annual leave is to be granted only at the rate of one and one-fourth days for each month of service rendered during the current calendar year; and whenever it is granted in excess of this pro rata amount—that is, when granted early in the year—it must be with the distinct understanding that should an employee's connection with the service be severed at any time during the current calendar year a deduction is to be made from his last claim for salary of an amount equal to salary for the period of annual leave granted in excess of the pro rata allowance.

6. Employees serving under probational appointment may not be granted annual leave.

7. Applications for annual leave, even though they may have been approved, may be revoked when the exigencies of the service require it.

8. Per diem employees shall not be granted leave with pay if their appointments specify salary "for days actually employed," or if their employment is temporary. If a per diem rate is simply a measure of salary and the employee is regularly and continuously employed without limitation, he is entitled to leave the same as those who receive an annual or monthly rate of salary.

9. Sundays and legal holidays at the beginning of annual leave preceded by actual service, at the end of annual leave followed by actual service or within a period of annual leave, will not be charged as annual leave. But Sundays and holidays at the beginning of annual leave which is preceded by leave without pay, or at the end of annual leave which is followed by leave without pay, will be charged as leave without pay. For example, if an employee is granted annual leave from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, and returns to duty the following Monday, he will receive pay for Sunday, and it will not be charged as annual leave. However, should he be on annual leave from Monday to Saturday inclusive, and on leave without pay on the following Monday, he will receive no pay for Sunday.

Sick Leave.

10. Employees in the Bureau of Animal Industry outside of Washington, D. C., except employees serving under temporary appointment, employees serving under probational appointment, and per diem employees paid "for days actually employed," in exceptional and meritorious cases may be granted extension of annual leave on account of sickness at the rate of one and one-fourth days for each month of service. Sick leave may be granted upon any one of the following conditions:

(a) Where some member of the immediate family of an employee is afflicted with a contagious disease on account of which health authorities usually maintain a quarantine, and requires the care and attendance of such employee.

(b) Where through exposure to contagious disease, whether in his own family or not, the employee's presence on duty would jeopardize the health of his fellow employees or official associates.

(c) In exceptional and meritorious cases where the employee is personally ill and where to limit the annual leave to fifteen days in any one year would work peculiar hardship.

11. Per diem employees may be granted extension of annual leave on account of sickness under the conditions indicated in instructions with reference to annual leave for such employees. Employees serving under probational appointment may not be granted leave on account of sickness.

12. Extension of annual leave on account of sickness may be granted at any time during the year, even though no annual leave shall have been granted at the time of such extension.

13. Applications for sick leave must be filed on Form CC-3, a supply of which will be sent to all stations.

14. Sick leave will not be granted for periods of less than one day.

15. If the application for sick leave is for two days or less the physician's certificate need not be filled out, but the affidavit of the applicant, duly sworn to before a notary, must be executed. (See back of Form CC-3.) Applications for sick leave for more than two days must be covered by the certificate of a regularly licensed practicing physician. In all cases where no physician was employed the specific reasons for not employing one must be stated.

16. An employee absent on account of personal illness must report the fact immediately to the officer in charge. If such report is not made within 24 hours, the time lost may be charged as annual leave or as leave without pay.

17. Slight ailments or indisposition will not be accepted as sufficient cause for allowing sick leave. Such absence should be charged to annual leave.

18. Application for sick leave must be made within three days after the return of the employee to duty.

19. When an employee has been exposed to a contagious disease on account of which the medical authorities quarantine the patient, he should file immediately with the Washington office, through the officer in charge, a certificate from the attending physician or health officer, stating that in his judgment the presence of the employee on duty would jeopardize the health of fellow employees or official associates. Application for sick leave for the time lost must be accompanied by a certificate of the attending physician or health officer certifying that all danger from contagion has passed.

20. No modification of annual leave to sick leave will be made unless sickness begins on or before the first day of the period granted as annual leave, when the latter may be surrendered and sick leave granted instead, under the usual limitations.

21. A Sunday or a holiday at the beginning of sick leave preceded by actual service, or at the end of sick leave followed by actual service, need not be charged as sick leave, but a Sunday or a holiday occurring within a period of sick leave must be charged as sick leave. For example, if an employee is absent on account of sick leave from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, and returns to duty the following Monday or is absent that day on account of annual leave, he may be paid for Sunday; but if he is absent on account of sick leave from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, and is absent from duty the following Monday on account of leave without pay, he will not be paid for the intervening Sunday.

Leave Without Pay.

22. Leave of absence without pay will be granted when considered best in the interests of the service. Such leave, however, can not be granted for a period longer than two months, except in special and peculiar cases, and under no circumstances shall leave without pay cover a period of more than one year. Application for leave without pay must be filed on Form CC-1 (the same form as used for filing application for annual leave), but must be accompanied by the recommendation of the officer in charge and a full statement of the reasons why such leave is desired.

23. When an employee has been absent for more than two months and there is no probability of his immediate return to duty his appointment may be terminated "without prejudice." Such employee, however, will be eligible for reinstatement at any time within one year from the date of separation from the service, provided his services are needed.

24. In case of absence from duty from any cause without leave having been previously asked for and granted, immediate notification must be given the officer in charge. Any employee who is absent without leave for any cause may also be required to explain in writing to the officer in charge and at the earliest practicable moment the cause of his absence and of his failure to ask for permission to be absent. If it is found that he was absent on insufficient cause, or if his failure to obtain permission to be absent is not sufficiently accounted for, the time lost will be charged to leave without pay, and such further action taken as may be deemed necessary.

General.

25. Per diem employees serving under temporary appointment, or under appointments which stipulate that the salary is to be paid for days actually employed, are not entitled to pay for Sundays or legal holidays unless service is actually rendered on such days. In such cases the claim for salary must be accompanied by a certificate of Sunday or holiday labor. Other per diem employees are entitled to pay for legal holidays (when they do not fall on Sunday), but are not entitled to pay for Sundays except as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

26. The only legal holidays recognized by the fiscal regulations outside of Washington, D. C., are January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day (first Monday of September), Thanksgiving Day, and December 25, when these days do not fall on Sunday. In case they fall on Sunday, the following Monday is recognized.

27. If the services of an employee are not necessary on any local or State holidays not included in the above list, he should be given credit for services performed. If, however, he is absent from duty on such a day when there is work to be performed, his absence must be covered by application for annual leave, sick leave, or leave without pay.

28. Annual leave and sick leave not taken within the calendar year lapse.

29. Employees serving under a monthly salary will be granted annual and sick leave under the same conditions as apply to per annum employees.

30. When an employee is granted leave without pay after he has been granted more annual leave or sick leave than he is entitled to pro rata for services performed during the current calendar year, a deduction will be made from his subsequent salary of an amount equal to his salary for the number of days annual or sick leave granted him in excess of the pro rata allowance.

31. An employee will be held to a strict accountability for statements made by him of inability to perform duty. When sick leave has been granted and subsequent developments prove that it was obtained by misrepresentation, it will be charged to leave without pay, even if the offender has annual leave still due. A second attempt to mislead or deceive official superiors, directly or indirectly, in regard to absence on account of alleged sickness will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

32. In Service Announcements for September, 1908, page 94, notice is given that inspectors in charge shall not absent themselves from duty without permission from the Washington office. It has been deemed advisable in certain instances where the official station of the applicant is so far removed from Washington, D. C., as to make it impracticable to follow this rule strictly, to permit an officer in charge to avail himself of not to exceed five days annual leave without having previously made formal application for same. In such cases, however, the applicant shall inform the Washington office immediately by telegraph of his action and make full explanation of the circumstances in a letter accompanying his application, which latter may be forwarded immediately upon his return to duty.

33. In forwarding applications on Forms CC-2 and CC-3 the officer in charge should sign on the line reserved for "Chief of division." The words "Chief of division" should be stricken out and the official title of the signer substituted. After the words "return to duty," etc., the signer should be the officer in charge.

34. When an employee leaves the service to engage in private enterprises it is directed that should he reenter the service it shall be under the same conditions as those applying to new employees. But an exception may be made to this rule in the case of an employee who leaves the service to engage in lines of work similar to those in which he was engaged while in the bureau, as with States, municipalities, and like organizations.

TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF BUREAU EMPLOYEES.

[File No. 49.]

On account of a provision in a law recently enacted by Congress there is some doubt as to the authority of this department to now pay for the transportation of personal household goods of employees, and the Comptroller of the Treasury has been requested to make a ruling on the question. In the meantime all transfers of household goods at Government expense will be held up. All unused Government bills of lading issued for this purpose should be promptly returned to the bureau.

REQUISITIONS FOR SUPPLIES.

In preparing supply requisitions (Form P-1) only one item should be put on a line. When two or more items are put on the same line there is danger of error in filling the requisition.

When for any reason an item is duplicated from a previous requisition, a note should be made on the same line calling attention to the fact that it is a duplication, so as to avoid duplication in the filling of the requisitions.

PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

[Publications intended for employees are sent in bulk to inspectors in charge at the different stations, and no mailing list of individual employees is kept. Owing to the limited editions and the large number of bureau employees, as a rule only sufficient copies are sent to supply the more important employees. Requests from any employee for publications, however, will be complied with as far as practicable. Regulations will be supplied to inspectors in charge as freely as may be required for official use.]

Bulletin 110, Part 2. A Biometrical Study of Egg Production in the Domestic Fowl. II. Seasonal Distribution of Egg Production. By Raymond Pearl, Expert in Poultry Breeding, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Biologist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. and Frank M. Surface, Associate Biologist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 170, figs. 30.

Bulletin 129. Cattle Breeders' Associations in Denmark. By Frederik Rasmussen, Professor of Dairying, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Pp. 40, pls. 2.

Bulletin 131. Beef Production in Alabama. I. Cost of Raising the Cattle. II. Wintering Steers Preparatory to Summer Fattening on Pasture. III. Fattening Cattle on Pasture. By Dan T. Gray, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and W. F. Ward, Junior Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 47, pl. 2.

Circular 166. The Digestibility of Cheese. By C. F. Doane, Assistant Dairyman, Dairy Division, in Cooperation with the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 22.

Circular 168. A Note on the Feeding Value of Coconut and Peanut Meals for Horses. By George M. Rommel, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, and W. F. Hammond, Superintendent Morgan Horse Farm. Pp. 2.

Amendment 3 to B. A. I. Order 168. To Prevent the Spread of Splenic Fever in Cattle.

Amendment regarding the return of cattle of the nonquarantined area that are exhibited at the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth, Tex., March 13 to 18, 1911.

Amendment 2 to B. A. I. Order 175. Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing the Certification of Recognized Breeds and Purebred Animals.

Modifies paragraph 1, section 4, regulation 2, regarding the recognition of breeds and books of record across the seas.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Chief: A. D. MELVIN.

Assistant Chief: A. M. FARRINGTON.

Chief Clerk: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Animal Husbandry Division: GEORGE M. ROMMEL, chief.

Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Dairy Division: B. H. RAWL, chief.

Inspection Division: RICE P. STEDDOM, chief; MORRIS WOODEN, R. A. RAMSAY,
and ALBERT E. BEHNKE, associate chiefs.

Pathological Division: JOHN R. MOHLER, chief.

Quarantine Division: RICHARD W. HICKMAN, chief.

Zoological Division: B. H. RANSOM, chief.

Experiment Station: E. C. SCHROEDER, superintendent.

Editor: JAMES M. PICKENS.

Office of Accounts: JAMES L. CHASE, in charge.

Appointment Section: IRVING W. PEW, in charge.

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Approved:

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*



